
Class No.....

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ADMINISTRATION OF LORD CURZON.

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(I) JANUARY 1899—APRIL 1904.

(II) DECEMBER 1904—NOVEMBER 1905.

NOTE.—The following classification is not made in the order of importance.

POLICY.

EVIDENCES AND RESULTS.

*First list of 12
subjects.*
(*Vide Budget Speech
of March 27th, 1899.*)

(1) *Frontier Policy.*

Withdrawal of regular troops and substitution of Tribal Militia or Levies along the entire North-West Frontier from Chitral to Seistan (Chitral Scouts, Chitral, Dir, and Swat Levies, Khyber Rifles, Kurram Militia, Samana Rifles, North and South Waziristan Militia, Zhob Levies, Nushki-Seistan Levies, Mekran Levies.)

Improvement of Frontier communications (construction of Mullagori road, Kohat Pass road, Idak-Thal route, Wana road, Nowshera-Dargai railway, Peshawar-Jamrud railway, Kushalgarh-Kohat and Kohat-Thal railway, Quetta-Nushki railway, commencement of Kabul River railway.)

Absence of frontier expeditions for seven years. Dir-Chitral line uninterrupted 1899—1905.

Total cost of military movements on entire North-West Frontier 1899—1905 (inclusive) = £248,000 (for Mahsud blockade), as compared with £4,584,000 1894—98 (inclusive).

Constitution of North-West Frontier Province (1901), successful working for four years, giving peace on the frontier, prompt settlement of frontier cases, and great relief to Foreign Department.

Suppression of Frontier crime, Frontier Crimes Regulation (1901), and Murderous Outrages Regulation (1901).

Visit of Frontier Chiefs to Calcutta, Peshawar, and Delhi. Durbars held by Viceroy for Frontier Chiefs and headmen at Quetta (1900) and Peshawar (1902).

(2) *Reform of Leave Rules.*

Promulgated in Resolution of January 1901.

Great reduction in frequency and inconvenience of official transfers.

POLICY.

EVIDENCES AND RESULTS.

(3) *Secretariat Reforms.*

Reduction of Reports and official writing and revised system of noting and conduct of business in Government Departments.

Reform carried out in all Departments of Government of India and Local Governments. Resolution of February 1901.

(4) *Currency Reform.*

Introduction of Gold Standard (1899).

Complete rehabilitation of the rupee, and uninterrupted stability of exchange for seven years.

Steps to popularise Gold Currency.

Formation of Gold Reserve Fund (containing $8\frac{3}{4}$ millions sterling in 1905) in addition to 8 millions sterling in Currency Reserve.

Currency Reform in Native States.

(5) *Railway Reform.*

Annual History of Railway Projects first published (1899).

Institution of Travelling Railway Commission (1899).

Preparation of continual triennial programme of construction (1899).

Encouragement of Light Railways. Tramways Act (1902).

Encouragement of Railway construction by District Boards (1903).

Guarantees by Provincial Governments to Local Railways (1904).

Mr. Robertson's Commission and Report (1901—3).

Institution of Railway Board for control of all Indian Railways (1904-5).

Increased equipment of rolling stock (*passim*).

Conveniences for 3rd class passengers.

Total railway mileage raised from 22,000 miles (1899) to 28,000 (1905).

Railway surplus earned for first time in each year 1899—1905, the aggregate surplus amounting to $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling.

(6) *Irrigation Reform.*

Annual grant for capital expenditure raised from 75 lakhs (1898) to 100 lakhs (1903-4), and 125 lakhs (1904-5).

Appointment and Report of Irrigation Commission (1901—3).

Acceptance of far-reaching Irrigation policy at estimated cost of 44 crores, or nearly 30 millions sterling, in 20 years.

Construction of Chenab and Jhelum Canals, and sanction to Upper Chenab, Upper Jhelum, and Lower Bari-Doab Canals. Large Irrigation schemes in the N. W. Frontier Province.

POLICY.

EVIDENCES AND RESULTS.

(7) *Indebtedness of Agricultural Population.*

Loan of Irrigation Officers and construction of Irrigation programmes for Native States.

Proposed appointment of separate Inspector-General of Irrigation (1905).

Punjab Land Alienation Act (1900).

Bundelkhund Land Alienation Act (1903).

Agricultural Banks Committee (1901).

Co-operative Credit Societies Act (1904).

Appointment of Registrars and starting of Societies throughout India.

Remissions and Suspensions of Land Revenue in 1901 amounting to $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores (1 million sterling).

Remission of 2 crores of Land Revenue (£1,300,000) in Budget of 1902.

Resolution on Suspensions and Remissions of Land Revenue of May 1905.

(8) *Reduction of Telegraphic Rates*
(a) *between India and Europe,*
(b) *in India.*

(a) First reduction effected (1901).
Further reduction (1905).

(b) Reductions in internal rates (1904, 1905).

(9) *Preservation of Antiquities.*
Archæological Reform.

Detailed examination of monuments and buildings, construction of definite programmes, and large annual expenditure on preservation and repair.

Restoration of temples, palaces, forts, mosques, tombs, in all parts of India.

Appointment of Director-General of Archæology (1902) and increase of staff throughout India.

Ancient Monuments Preservation Act (1904).

Publication of new series of Archæological Reports.

Commemoration of notable or historic buildings throughout India (1901—4).

(10) *Educational Reform.*

Formulation of comprehensive scheme of reform in all branches at Simla Conference (1901).

Appointment and Report of Universities Commission (1902).

Appointment of Director-General of Education (1902).

Universities Act (1903), and consequent reconstitution of Universities.

Education Resolution of March (1904), laying down Government policy in every branch of education.

Reorganisation of Primary, Secondary, and Higher Education.

Increase of Training Colleges and Normal schools for teachers.

Improvements of prospects of Educational services.

POLICY.

EVIDENCES AND RESULTS.

(11) *Encouragement and Protection of Native Chiefs and States.*

Improvement of school-buildings.
 Increase of Inspecting staff and improved system of inspection.
 Reduction in excessive number of examinations.
 Reformatory schools.
 Extension of hostels for students.
 Encouragement of Female Education.
 Appointment and Report of Technical Education Commission (1902-3). Institution of Technical Scholarships for Indians in Europe.
 Support to Tata Institute.
 Scheme for Industrial Schools (1905).
 Schemes for Agricultural Education and Schools.
 Schemes for European and Eurasian Education (*vide* sub Eurasians).
 Large increased grants for Education (1902-3,-4,-5).
 Permanent annual grant of 35 lakhs for Primary Education (1905).
 Personal visits to every important Native State in India.
 Installation by Viceroy of Chiefs of Mysore (1902), Bahawalpur (1903), and Ulwar (1903).
 Restoration of powers to Maharaja of Kashmir (1905).
 Reconstitution and greatly increased expenditure on Chiefs' Colleges.
 Officers provided for private education of Chiefs.
 Institution of Imperial Cadet Corps (1902), and Commissions for successful Cadets in the Indian Army (1905).
 Purchase of Hastings House, Calcutta, as State Guest House for Chiefs. Entertainment there of Princes and Chiefs.
 Famine and other loans to Native States. Remission of interest on these (1903).
 Loan of Famine and Irrigation Officers to Native States.
 Assistance to Native States in Currency Reform.
 First employment of Imperial Service Troops outside of India in China and Somaliland. Scheme for large extension of Imperial Service movement (1904-5).
 Issue of strict Rules about Easements and other privileges enjoyed by political or lent officers in Native States.
 Strict observance of principles about Foreign Travel of Chiefs.
 Regulation of fees demanded by Medical Officers for attendance upon Native Chiefs.
 Frequent personal correspondence and intimate relations with Chiefs.

POLICY.

EVIDENCES AND RESULTS.

(12) *Police Reform.*

Presence of 100 Ruling Chiefs at Delhi Durbar (1903).

Appointment and Report of Police Commission (1902-3).

Introduction of policy aiming at reconstruction and purification of Police force throughout India at great annual outlay (1904-5).

Abolition of Thagi and Dakaiti Department and institution of new Criminal Intelligence Department (1904).

Second list of 12 subjects. (13) *Encouragement of Commerce and Industry.*

Visits to tea-plantations of Assam Valley and Silchar, gold-mines of Kolar, coal-mines of Bengal, oil wells of Burma and Assam, planting industry of Behar.

Promotion of Iron and Steel industry. Government assistance to Barakar works and to Messrs. Tata.

New Mining Rules (1899). Mines Act (1901). Institution of Mining Schools. Opening up of Jheriah coal-fields. Reduction in coal-freights.

Assam Labour and Emigration Act (1901). Grants for Tea-research.

Institution of Tea-cess (1903).

Government encouragement and grants to Indigo industry.

Petroleum Act and Rules.

Arbitration Act for settlement of mercantile disputes (1899).

Electricity Act (1903).

Imposition of countervailing duties on sugar 1899, 1902, 1903).

Creation of new Department and Minister for Commerce and Industry (1904).

Organisation of Commercial Intelligence Department and projection of official journal (1905).

Expansion of Sea-ports, *e.g.*, Karachi, Chittagong, Moulmein.

Vide also sub Railways and Customs.

(14) *Agriculture.*

Appointment of Inspector-General of Agriculture (1901), and creation of Imperial Agricultural Department.

Raising of total annual expenditure of Department from 9 lakhs (1902) to 18 lakhs (1905) *plus* special grant of 20 lakhs (1905).

Foundation of Agricultural Institute with expert staff at Pusa, for agricultural education, experiment, and research.

Proposal of similar colleges and research stations, with experimental farms in each province (1905).

POLICY.

EVIDENCES AND RESULTS.

Expansion and improvement in pay of Indian Agricultural Service, and proposed constitution of large Agricultural staff in each province.

Institution of Agricultural schools and colleges.

Improvements in Cotton-cultivation.

Encouragement of Cattle-breeding.

Agricultural Banks Committee (1901).

Co-operative Credit Societies Act (1904).

Land Revenue remissions, $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores (1901), 2 crores (1902).

(15) *Land Revenue Policy.*

Resolutions and Rules prescribing greater elasticity and leniency in Land Revenue settlement and administration, and also in the collection of Land Revenue. Resolution stating general policy of Government of January 1902.

Resolution prescribing Suspensions and Remissions of May 1905.

Preparation and maintenance of Record of Rights in Bombay and Bengal.

(16) *Reduction or Remission of Taxation.*

Salt-tax twice reduced (1903 and 1905) involving a total sacrifice of revenue of £2,500,000 *per annum*.

Raising of level of exemption, Income-tax (1903).

Abolition of Pandhri-tax, Central Provinces (1902).

Abolition of Famine-cesses in Northern India (1905).

(17) *Encouragement of Indian Art and Industries.*

Indian Art Exhibition at Delhi (1903).

Regulation of Schools of Art.

Technical Education scholarships and schemes.

Special grants to Museums (1904), and scheme for enlargement of Calcutta Museum (1905) and improvement of local Museums (1904-5).

Scheme of Industrial schools (1905).

Provision of Sample-rooms and preparation of pattern books (1905).

(18) *Plague Policy.*

Resolution laying down principles of Government policy, July 1900.

Large expenditure on preventive measures.

Central laboratory for manufacture of serum at Parel.

Tour of Viceroy to Plague centres (1899).

Appointment of special Sanitary Commissioner to Government of India (1904).

Scientific enquiry into etiology of plague (1905).

Circular letter to Local Governments (1905).

POLICY.

EVIDENCES AND RESULTS.

(19) *Famine Policy.*

Famine-tour of Viceroy (1900).

Expenditure upon Famine of 1899-1900 of over 9 crores (6 millions sterling).

Appointment and Report of Famine Commission (1901).

Formulation of new principles of Famine procedure and codes for every province in India (1903—5).

(20) *Territorial Redistribution.*

Creation of North-West Frontier Province (1901).

Perpetual lease of Nushki (1900) and Nasirabad Niabat (1903).

Perpetual lease of Berar (1902).

Creation of new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, and re-adjustment of boundaries of Central Provinces (1905).

(21) *Provincial Settlements.*Institution of permanent *vice* quinquennial financial settlements with the Local Governments (1904 — the largest measure of decentralisation effected in India for years.

Large increase in revenues allotted to Local Governments.

(22) *Scientific Experiment and Research.*

Promotion of Tata Institute of Science (1900—5).

Institution of Board of Scientific Advice (1902).

Foundation of Pasteur Institute at Kasauli (1900).

Foundation of Pasteur Institute in South India, Coonoor (1904-5).

Co-ordination of Research Institutes, Kasauli, Parel, Muktesar, Agra, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon (1905).

Foundation of Pusa College (1905), and projected foundation of Provincial Agricultural Research stations.

(23) *Justice between Europeans and Natives.*

Action in Rangoon case (1899), 9th Lancers case (1902), &c., &c.

Committee to revise Shooting Rules (1902).

Careful investigation and reporting of cases, with result of a marked reduction in number of serious collisions.

Statement of Government policy in letter of February 1904.

(24) *Fiscal Policy.*

Enunciation of policy as regards Free Trade and Preferential Tariffs in Despatch of October 2nd, 1903.

Third list of 12 subjects. (25) *Imperial Policy.*

Loan of Indian troops (at cost of British Exchequer) for—

(a) South African War (1899-1900).

(b) Jubaland Expedition (1900).

(c) China Expedition (1900-1).

(d) Somaliland Expedition (1902—4).

POLICY.

EVIDENCES AND RESULTS.

Detention of Boer prisoners of war in India (1901—4).
 Views of Government of India on Report of Welby Commission (1901).
 Despatch of Indian contingent to inauguration of Australian Commonwealth (1901).
 Deputation of Indian representatives and contingent from Indian Army to Coronation in London (1902).
 Invitation to Delhi Durbar of representatives from South Africa, Australia, and Japan (1903).
 Appointment of Native Officers as orderlies to the King (1903).
 Portraits of the Sovereign ordered for all official residences and buildings.
 Refusal to agree to increase of pay of British soldier from Indian revenues (1902).
 Refusal to agree to payment from Indian revenues for entertainment of Indian guests at Coronation (1902).
 Refusal to agree to payment from Indian revenues of portion of cost of British garrison in South Africa (1903).
 Policy adopted in pressing for amelioration of Indians in South Africa.

(26) *Foreign Policy.*

Aden Frontier Commission. Settlement of Aden boundary (1901—5).
 Propagation of British influence and trade in E. and S. Persia and Persian Gulf. Large increase of political and consular representatives. Improvements in mail and steamboat service to Gulf. Extension of Gulf cables (to Maskat, Jask, Henjam, Bunder Abbas). Visit to Persian Gulf (1903). Commercial Mission in S.-E. Persia (1904-5).
 Lease of Nushki from Khan of Kalat. Construction of Quetta-Nushki Railway (1902—5).
 Encouragement of Seistan trade-route, Seistan Boundary Mission (1903—5) and demarcation of Perso-Afghan frontier.
 Extension of telegraph—Quetta to Seistan (1903-4).
 Construction of Central Persian Telegraph line (1901—5).
 Increase of Consular guards in Persia.
 Consolidation of British influence at Koweit and Bahrein.
 Afghanistan. Kabul Mission (1904-5).
 Tibet Mission, Lhasa Treaty (1904).

POLICY.

EVIDENCES AND RESULTS.

(27) *Military Efficiency and Organisation.*

Determination of Burmo-Chinese frontier.
Surveys for Bhamo-Momein Railway.

Withdrawal of regular troops from trans-frontier posts (1899—1904).

Re-armament of regular Army, Imperial Service Troops, and Volunteers.

Reorganisation of Horse and Field Artillery (1900—5).

Addition of howitzer batteries (1904).

New Transport organisation (1901).

Purchase of reserve of light Military railway stock (1900—2).

Establishment of Mounted Infantry Schools (1901).

Reconstitution of Madras Army (1901—4).

Grant of direct commissions to Native gentlemen from selected colleges (1902).

Horse and Mule-breeding Commission (1900).

Reorganisation of Remount and Horse-breeding Departments (1902).

Policy of making India self-providing in respect of war-material. Institution of Indian factories for cordite at Wellington, gun-carriages at Jubhulpore, guns at Cossipore, rolling-mills and rifle factory at Ishapore (1899—1904).

Coast and Special Defences—Works of Defence Act (1903).

Act for registration, impressment, and purchase of transport animals (1903).

Administrative and financial decentralisation among Provincial Commands.

Electric punkahs and lighting in British barracks (1902—5).

Revision of India Army Regulations (1902—1904).

Abolition of Hyderabad Contingent (1903).

Emergency Acts (1903).

Increase of British officers (500 already provided: 350 more proposed) with Native troops (1899—1905).

Increase of Native Army reserves to 50,000 (1904).

Institution of Indian Staff College (1904).

Reorganisation and redistribution of Indian Army (1904-5).

(28) *Excise and Temperance.*

Excise reforms in Assam (1904).

Circular letter to Local Governments on principles of Excise administration (1904).

Appointment of Excise Committee to secure uniformity and vigilance in Excise administration (1905).

POLICY.

EVIDENCES AND RESULTS.

Steps taken to encourage temperance in Army.

(29) *Improvement of Calcutta.*

Reform of Municipal Corporation (1899).

Creation of Imperial Library (1902).

Preservation of historical relics and monuments (old Fort William, Holwell monument, &c).

Paving, lighting, and conservancy of central area of Calcutta (1902).

Erection of Foreign and Military Departments Secretariat, 1903.

Grant for extension of Medical College (1903).

Purchase of Hastings House for entertainment of Native Chiefs (1902).

Sanction of Government of India required to all changes or concessions on Maidan (1903).

Commemoration of houses of eminent men, European and Indian.

Appointment of expert to investigate Smoke nuisance (1903) and subsequent legislation (1904).

Grants and extensions to Zoological Gardens (1904-5).

Gift of Kidderpore House and Park to the public (1905).

Grant to Asiatic Society (1904).

Improvement of Dalhousie Square (1905).

Scheme for rebuilding and extension of Imperial Museum (1905).

Victoria Memorial Hall.

Calcutta Improvement Scheme at total cost of $8\frac{1}{4}$ crores, or $5\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling (1905).

(30) *Local Self-Government.*

Calcutta Municipal Act (1899).

Madras Municipal Act (1903).

District Municipal Acts and Local Board Acts (*passim*).

Extension of Local Self-Government to rural areas of United Provinces (1905).

Financial aid to Municipalities.

Large grants-in-aid to District and Local Boards (1905).

(31) *Delhi Coronation Durbar*
(1903).(32) *Victoria Memorial Hall.*

Raising of £400,000 for foundation of Memorial to Queen Victoria, and creation of National Gallery for India. Location in Calcutta and formation of collection (1901—5).

POLICY.

EVIDENCES AND RESULTS.

(33) *Religious Equality.*

Refusal to countenance Legislation interfering with Hindu Religious endowments (1899, 1903).
 Restitution of Mohammedan Mosques.
 Reappointment of Buddhist Thathanabasing in Burma (1903).
 Committee to investigate question of Bodh-Gaya Temple (1904).
 Encouragement to Sikh Khalsa College (1904).
 Gifts to Golden Temple and Mosques.
 Removal of disabilities of Native Christians (Act of 1901).
 Creation of Bishopric of Nagpur (1903).
 Increase in number and pay of European Chaplains.
 Concordat effected between Anglican, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan Churches for provision of Churches for troops.

(34) *Creation of Expert Appointments.*

Chief Inspector of Mines (1900).
 Inspector-General of Agriculture (1901).
 Inspector-General of Volunteers (1901).
 Director-General of Archæology (1902).
 Government Architect (1902).
 Inspecting Officer, Frontier Militia (1902).
 Director-General of Education (1902).
 Librarian, Imperial Library (1902).
 Government Electrical Adviser (1903).
 Director of Criminal Intelligence (1904).
 Sanitary Commissioner (1904).
 Controller of Printing and Stationery (1904).
 Railway Board (1905).
 Director-General of Commercial Intelligence (1905).
 Pusa Director and Staff (1905). Proposed Provincial Staffs.
 Director of Central Research Institute (1905).
 Inspector-General of Irrigation (1905).
 Cotton and Sugar Experts (1905).

(35) *Eurasian Community.*

Measures for benefit or relief of Eurasians.
 Proposal for Eurasian Regiment (1899).
 Statement of policy, March 1900. Encouragement of Eurasian employment on railways.
 Appointment of Committee to enquire into European Schools and to draft new Code (1902-3).
 Acceptance of policy for improvement and support of these schools.

POLICY.

EVIDENCES AND RESULTS.

- (36) *Native Clerks and Subordinate Services.*
- Grant of scholarships, and appointment of separate staff of Inspectors.
Foundation of Central Training College.
Improvements in pay, allowances, leave rules, and status (1899—1905).
Abolition of fining in Government Departments (1900).
Insistence on observance of public holidays (1901).
Grant of gazetted rank to superior officers (1901).
Committee to investigate Simla Allowance (1905).
Personal attention to memorials and grievances (*passim*).
- Fourth list of 12 subjects.* (37) *Support of Territorial Aristocracy.*
- Legislation instituting system of modified entail or succession by primogeniture in—
(a) Oudh.
(b) Punjab.
(c) Madras.
(d) Bengal.
- (38) *Reorganisation and Improvement of Services.*
- (a) Judicial Service—
Reorganisation and strengthening of judicial establishments throughout India.
Creation of new Courts.
Addition to strength of High and Chief Courts.
Increase of pay in middle and lower grades.
Simplification of Code of Civil Procedure taken in hand.
Reorganisation of Office of Administrator-General of Bengal (1902).
(b) Political Service—
Scheme for entire reorganisation of Political Department (1904-5).
(c) Executive Service—
Reorganisation and improvement of position of Provincial and Subordinate services throughout India.
(d) Medical Services—
Increase of Indian Medical Service (1901).
Improvement in pay, position, and prospects of all ranks of Indian Medical Service (1903—5).
Ditto in Subordinate Medical services.
Lady Curzon's scheme for constitution of European Nursing service for all India (1905).
- (39) *Encouragement of Press.*
- Reductions in external and internal telegraph rates, and in internal postal rates.
Institution of Press Room at Calcutta and Simla (1904).

POLICY.

EVIDENCES AND RESULTS.

- (10) *Customs.* Reform of Customs procedure.
Reorganisation of Customs Department and creation of Imperial Customs Service (1902—5).
- (41) *Surveys and Maps.* Appointment and Report of Committee to enquire into Survey Department, with a view to providing new topographical maps of all India, and to drawing up a programme for future conduct of topographical survey (1904—5).
Proposed exploration of highest peaks of Himalayas (1905).
- (42) *Game Preservation.* Protection of Wild Birds (1902).
Draft Game Law circulated to Local Governments, and legislation prepared (1903—5).
- (43) *Arboriculture.* Policy of tree-planting, particularly in roadside avenues, laid down in Resolution of June 1905.
- (44) *Literary Production and Research.* Encouragement and reward of independent literary work. Grant of Kaiser-i-Hind Medal to writers and scholars.
Institution of new Indian Records and Indian Texts Series.
Scheme for better preservation of records throughout India.
Initiation of literary works on Fort William, Minutes of Governors-General, &c.
Census of India, 1901.
Improvement in form of official Gazettes and Meteorological Reports.
New edition of Imperial Gazetteer.
Pensions and rewards to Indian writers.
Creation of Imperial Library at Calcutta.
- (45) *Compassionate Allowances.* Institution of special fund for families of deceased officers in deserving cases (1901).
- (46) *Distribution of Honours and Rewards.* Institution of Kaiser-i-Hind Medal for reward of public and non-official merit (1900).
Honours for workers in *mofussil* (*passim*).
Honours for leaders of Indian Public opinion, irrespective of party.
Institution of Civil division of Indian Order of Merit (1903).
Recompense for Mutiny veterans.
- (47) *Inland Rivers Navigation.* Raising of height of railway bridges.
Active policy formulated (1905).
- (48) *Poisons.* Poisons Act (1904) for control of sale and possession of poisons.

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**PRESIDENT'S
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